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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXX NO. 190 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1942 PRICE: 1½ ANNAS

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ARRESTS, LATHI CHARGES AND BANS CONTINUE

Police Open Fire In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, August 10.

The police fired a volley to disperse a crowd of Lucknow University students, who after organising a strike this morning, attempted to march in a procession in defiance of the order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. A contingent of armed police stopped them at the Monkey Bridge and ordered them to disperse. On the students refusing to do so a lathi charge was made.

The students are reported to have hurled brickbats at the police, injuring Rai Sahib Onkar Singh, D.S.P., City and some constables. The police thereupon fired a volley and the crowd dispersed. Students received injuries as a result of the Lathi charge. Thirteen students including eight girls were taken into custody.

Police and military pickets have been stationed near the premises of the University.

Majority of the students of Lucknow colleges and schools organised a strike this morning and paraded the various streets of the city attempting to defy the City Magistrate's Order under Section 144 Cr. P.C.

An assembly of students at Hazratganj had to be dispersed by the police with a lathi charge. A couple of students received injuries.

A large number of shops in Aminabad, the principal shopping centre for Indians, remain closed today. Some shops in Hazratganj closed.

Another crowd of students marched towards the Secretariat from Hazratganj. When stopped by the police they collected on the road behind the Secretariat and started shouting slogans. They were eventually dispersed by the police.

The Government of the United Provinces have issued the following communique:—

A crowd of students having collected near the Monkey Bridge and having indulged in rowdy demonstrations intended as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders, the police had to open fire. Earlier the police had attempted to disperse the students by a mild lathi charge to which the students replied with brickbats, thereupon the District Magistrate, who was present on the scene, ordered the police to open fire None was injured by the firing, but a couple of students received injuries earlier, when they were being dispersed by the police. Some police constables as well as the City Deputy Superintendent of Police received injuries. Troops had been called out and stood by the Monkey Bridge.

A crowd had collected at the Aminudaulah Park but was dispersed by the police. A crowd of students tried to form a procession and proceed to the University but were stopped in Hazratganj and dispersed.

Some students were arrested during the day for a breach of the order under Sec. 144. Cr. P.C., which had been promulgated in the City.

A partial hartal was observed in the City again today. Muslim shops, however, remained open as usual.—A. P.

KHAN BROTHERS NOT ARRESTED

PESHAWAR, August 10.

Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier and Member of the Congress Working Committee, addressed a public meeting at Peshawar last night in connection with the internment of Congress leaders.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan today spoke at a public meeting at Charsadda.

At a public meeting this evening Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Dr. Khan Sahib and other Frontier Congress workers are expected to deliver speeches. Upto the time of wiring no arrests have taken place.—A. P.

SATYAMURTHY UNFIT FOR ANY WORK

BOMBAY, August 10.

Mr. S. Satyamurthy, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislature, left for Madras this afternoon after attending the A.I.C.C. meeting.

Dr. Gilder who examined Mr. Satyamurthi has issued the following bulletin about his health:—

"I examined Mr. Satyamurthy to-day. He is suffering from myocardial degeneration of heart block and intra venticular block. He gets exhausted very soon and is not fit for work.

Police Fire In Poona, Ahmedabad, Lucknow And Cawnpore

MARCH TO VICEREGAL HOUSE HELD UP IN DELHI

BOMBAY, August 10.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bombay have made picketing unlawful in Bombay and Ahmedabad by a special order.

The Bihar Government has declared the Congress organisations illegal. The police took possession of the 'Sadaquat Ashram', in which is situated the Bihar Provincial Congress office, to-day.

The Government of Bengal have declared, under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Congress Working Committee, the All-India Congress Committee and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee as unlawful associations by notifications published in an extraordinary issue of the Calcutta Gazette today.

A 'Gazette Extraordinary issued by the Governor of the Punjab announces the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, all District Congress Committees and the Punjab Congress Socialist Party and all its subordinate branches as unlawful associations under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P. & United Press.

BRADLAUGH HALL IN POLICE HANDS

LAHORE, August 10.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee having been declared unlawful, the Bradlaugh Hall where the Provincial Congress Committee is located has been declared a notified area and taken possession of by the police. The office of the Provincial Congress Committee was locked and sealed. The tenants of the Bradlaugh Hall have been asked to vacate their premises.

Partial 'hartal' is being observed in the Hindu business quarters in the city today.—United Press.

MYSORE BANS CONGRESS

Eight Arrested So Far

BANGALORE, Aug. 10.

In conformity with the notification issued by the Government of India, the Government of Mysore have issued a Gazette Extraordinary declaring Congress Committees all over the State unlawful associations.

Information so far available show that eight Congressmen have been arrested and detained in the Mysore City under the Defence of India Rule applied to Mysore.—A. P.

March To Viceroy's House Held Up

NEW DELHI, August 10.

Most schools and colleges and most shops in Old Delhi were closed this morning. The Congress Flag was hoisted near the Clock Tower, and from there a procession started and passed through many streets shouting slogans and attempted to proceed to the Imperial Secretariat and the Viceroy's House in New Delhi. The police did not interfere with it until it reached Ajmeri Gate where it was held up by wire obstruction placed across the roads converging on the gate.

The processionists then squatted there facing the police lineup, but later some of them bypassed the gate and reached Minto Road. A part of the procession managed to trickle through to the foot of the hill, on which the Viceroy's House and Secretariat buildings are situated. There they were met by a posse of police and turned back. They then passed through Parliament Street to Connaught Circus, shouting Congress slogans.

Troops Called Out In Delhi

Students joined in the demonstrations in Connaught Place, New Delhi, were passersby on bicycles are reported to have been obstructed.

Violent crowds smashed window panes of a number of shops and restaurants.

The streets were later cleared by the police.

British troops were called out in the afternoon to stand by.—A. P.

Official Version

NEW DELHI, August 10.

A Press Note issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, says:—After a meeting early in the morning demonstrators paraded about the city endeavouring without success to enforce a complete hartal. Muslim shops and a few Hindu shops remained open. When crowd reached the Ajmeri Gate they were held up by the police, but a number of them largely students, infiltrated by byeways into Connaught Circus where a certain amount of hooliganism took place and some windows were broken and some European accosted but no one was injured.

Connaught Circus was cleared and the hooligans returned to the city. Some damage was done there to trans and buses and occasional stones were thrown on passing cars. Among these was the bus of the School Convent of Jesus and Mary. The driver was injured. Other cases of molesting the Europeans in the City had occurred previously in the morning.

A meeting is in progress in the Queens Garden.

The Birla and the Delhi Cloth Mills went on strike without notice.

Congressman Arrested In Simla

SIMLA, August, 9.

A Congressman of Simla was arrested this evening by the police following a public meeting organised by the local Congress workers in connection with the arrests of the Congress leaders in Bombay. The meeting was addressed by a number of Congressmen.—A. P.

U. P. Congress Office Locked Up

The City Police raided the office of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee this evening and took into custody Mr. Govardhan Tiwari, Office Secretary of Provincial Congress Committee. Over a dozen Congress workers, including Mr. Srivastava, General Secretary of the U. P. Students' Federation and member of the U. P. P. C. C. have been arrested.

The local police carried out searches in the offices of the U. P. Provincial Congress, the District Congress and the City Congress Committees this evening and after the search the offices of the U. P. P. C. C. was locked up.—A. P.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim Arrested

MORADABAD, Aug. 10.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, ex-Minister, United Provinces, and five other Congressmen have been arrested under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules and interned in the district jail.—A. P.

Police Open Fire Twice

CAWNPORE, August 10.

There was no trading in the local markets to-day. Eight Congress workers were arrested in Cawnpore district and brought here.

As the day wore on the situation showed signs of deterioration. In the evening crowds collected at the Kotwali, Tilak Hall and Chauk Sarafa and assumed threatening attitude. The police chased back the crowd near the Kotwali with a lathi charge, to Chauk Sarafa, where the mob became menacing. The appeal to disperse was disregarded and stones were hurled at the police party. Among those injured were the City D. S. P. who sustained a hit on the left knee. The police opened fire and some persons were injured. This action had the desired effect and the crowd dispersed.

Tense situation developed at Sirki Muhal where an excited mob attempted to attack the police outpost and set fire to certain articles. A clash occurred between the police and the crowd and brickbats were freely used. Finding the situation getting out of control the police had to open fire for the second time to-day. The mob then retreated.

Eight persons were admitted to hospital following to-day's firing and the condition of two is said to be serious.

A disturbance also occurred in Harbans Mohal where a police party has proceeded from the city Kotwali.

C. P. Arrests

NAGPUR, August 9.

Following arrests were made here: Mr. Maganlal Bagdi and Mr. P. B. Gole, ex-Minister.

An Amraoti message states that Veer Wamanrao Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), Mr. S. V. Gokhale, ex-Minister and Dr. Bhojraj were arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—

MILL WORKERS ON STRIKE

All workers of the Empress Mill and the Model Mill after attending the mills for about an hour walked out. All the colleges and most of the schools did not open to-day or were closed after the midday recess.

Congress workers followed by crowds shouting Congress slogans marched through some of the localities. News has been received from Berar of the arrests of Mr. Brijlal Biyani, Dr. Parasnis of Khamgaon, Dr. Deshmukh of Amraoti, Mr. N. B. Patil of Yeotmal and also Dada Dharamadhikari.—United Press & A. P.

City Situation

Govt. Communique

Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Police and troops had to open fire on riotous mobs in Bombay about 10 times between early morning and 4 p.m. on Monday, August 10.

Several casualties were caused but details are not yet known.

The demonstrations, which began on Sunday morning following the detention of Congress leaders, continued throughout Monday morning and afternoon. The areas worst affected were around Girgaum and at Dadar. In both these areas and in other centres numerous instances of mob violence occurred.

During the afternoon an attempt was made to set fire to the B.B. and C.I. Railway Station at Dadar, which was prevented by the police. Elsewhere three police chowkies were set on fire and two of them were gutted.

Some telephone wires were cut, post boxes removed, a Municipal lorry overturned and set on fire, and a tram upset. In some areas buses were immobilised through air being let out of their tyres.

The letting down of tyres was mainly the work of students, who caused a lot of trouble in the afternoon. They rushed away from meetings held near their schools and colleges to stop trams and buses and to force shops to close. They are also alleged to have assaulted a tram inspector at Dhobi Talao.

In the Fort area many small roads and lanes were blocked during the morning by bricks, stones and rubble. As soon as these were cleared away by the police, they were replaced by the demonstrators. Eventually all material used in the obstacles was carted away and the streets kept open. There was some stone throwing near the Stock Exchange.

Other demonstrators picketed labour areas and persuaded mill and other workers to stay away. As a result, a certain amount of dislocation was caused in the textile and a few other industries.

The Government of Bombay on Monday afternoon issued an order making picketing unlawful both in Bombay City and Ahmedabad.

The casualties in Sunday's disturbances in Bombay City were eight killed and 169 injured. Among the injured were 27 policemen.

(SEE PAGE 5)

PARTIAL HARTAL IN LAHORE

LAHORE, August 10.

The Hindu business quarters in the city are observing partial 'hartal' to-day.

Mr. Bhim Sain Sachar, Leader of the Congress Assembly Party, was arrested yesterday evening bringing the total number of arrests effected to-day in Lahore to nineteen. All the arrested persons will be detained under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

AMRITSAR ARRESTS

AMRITSAR, August 10.

A few more local Congressmen were arrested in Amritsar to-day bringing the total number of arrests to eleven. Partial 'hartal' is observed in the city.—A. P.

Ex-Minister And P.C.C. Chief Arrested

GAUHATI, Aug. 10.

Mr. Bisnuram Mehdi, Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmed ex-Minister Md. Tyebullah, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. Harekrishna Das and Mr. Liladhar Barua were arrested to-day by the local police under the Defence of India Rules. The first three are members of the All India Congress Committee.

The Congress House at Gauhati was searched by the police for three hours and some papers were seized.—A. P.

Orissa M.L.As Arrested

CUTTACK, Aug. 10.

Mr. Rajah Krishna Bose, Mr. Prannath Patnaik, Mr. Uma Charan Patnaik, all members of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, Maulvi Mahammad Athahar, Mr. Surendra Mohan Patnaik and Mr. Lokenath Misra, Congress leaders, were arrested here to-day under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Hartal And Lathi Charge In Surat

SURAT, Aug. 10.

Colleges and schools remained closed to-day; shops in many localities also remained closed. Students took out processions, two of which were dispersed by the police with mild Lathi charge. College students took out a separate procession which paraded streets. Police have not so far interfered with procession.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

A notification declares the premises occupied by the office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee as a place used for the purpose of an unlawful association.

STUDENTS DEMAND RELEASE OF LEADERS

The groups of processions formed by the students of various educational institutions in the City, who came out of their classes as a protest against the action of the Government of India, paraded the main thoroughfares in different localities and all terminated at Wellington Square, where a meeting was held under the auspices of the Provincial Students' Federation.

More than half a dozen speakers, who addressed the meeting, criticised the action of the Government and demanded early release of the arrested leaders. They also urged the necessity of starting a country-wide movement by students for effecting the release of the arrested persons.

MILLS CLOSE

A number of shops in Burrabazzar area were closed to-day on account of the arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders. Some jute mills in Cossipore area, north suburbs of the city owned by Marwaris, were also closed for the day.

CARTERS STOP PLYING

The carters in Cossipore area are reported to have stopped plying their carts as a protest against the action of the Government.

Students of several educational institutions in the city came out of their classes in the afternoon, formed themselves into small processions and paraded through the different thoroughfares shouting Congress slogans.—A. P.

DACCA, August 10.

Students of many educational institutions, including the University abstained from their classes to-day as a protest against the arrest of the Congress leaders. The absentees were generally Hindu students, while the Muhammadan students generally joined their classes.—A. P.

Battle For Solomon Islands Continues

Allied Bombers Active Over Occupied Areas: Chinese Counter-Attack On Linchwan

CHUNGKING, Aug. 10.

Japanese forces from Kiangshan and Kwangfeng are reported to be pushing southwards and eastwards respectively and converging on Siakow on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border, thirty miles south of Kiangshan under cover of aircraft.

The column from Kiangshan has been repulsed south-westward of Siakow after a vigorous Chinese counter-attack.

Five hundred Japanese have been killed in street fighting in Paoanshin, south of Siakow. Fighting is in progress south-west of the town.

Battle For Linchwan

Chinese units counter-attacking Linchwan about eighty kilometres south-east of Nanchang in eastern Kiangsi are intensifying their assaults on the city, following their success in smashing their way to a point only about one kilometre in the north-west. Other Chinese units are pressing hard on the enemy at Wul Li Tang in the south-western suburbs.

Meanwhile the Chinese who have recaptured Wuhan, south-east of Linchwan, have swung north-westward to reinforce their comrades in counter-attacking Linchwan, thus increasing further pressure on the enemy there. The Chinese counter-attacks have received adequate support from the U. S. Army Air Force during the last few days.

Huwan, which was evacuated by the Japanese a few days ago, now lies in ruins as a result of incendiarism practised by the Japanese before their withdrawal.

One Chinese column is now pushing vigorously in the direction of Wushan north-east of Linchwan.

In the Li Apu sector on the Fu river north-west of Linchwan, the opposing forces are still put against each other across the river.

Recently more than thirty Japanese vessels carrying wounded Japanese were seen sailing in the neighbourhood of Tungshan towards Nanchang on the Fu river under the escort of a Japanese plane, according to a message received in south Anhwei. These are believed to be Japanese casualties suffered during the recent fighting in the Chekiang-Kiangsi area.

On Pacific Front

A communique issued by the Allied Headquarters in south-west Pacific says:—

New Guinea:

KOKODA: Ground patrols inflicted casualties on the enemy.

New Britain

GASMATA: An Allied heavy bomber unit raided a landing ground.

RABAUL: In day and night attacks against aerodromes our bombers scored many direct hits on runways and shot down five 'Zero' planes in combat.

Battle For Solomon Islands

While land, sea and air action in the battle for the Solomon Islands continues, the South-west Pacific Air Command is battering Salamaua, Gasmata and Rabaul held by the Japanese in the neighbouring territories of New Guinea and New Britain. No additional details of the momentous battle being fought were given today from General MacArthur's Headquarters. There is still no evidence of the size and composition of the opposing forces.

SALAMUA: Allied medium bombers strongly attacked the building area and harbour installations. A supply ship received two direct hits and was left burning. The landing jetty was hit and several buildings blown up. An anti-aircraft position was silenced. We had no losses.

Jap Resistance

WASHINGTON: A communique issued in Washington tonight states that it is too early to announce the result of or an estimate of the losses of either the United Nations or the Japanese forces in the battle of the Solomon Islands.

The communique, issued by the United States' Navy Department, states that the attack on the Solomons is continuing and meeting with considerable enemy resistance." It discloses that Australian units are taking part in the offensive.—Reuter.

FIRING AND LATHI CHARGE AT POONA

POONA, Aug. 10.

Two persons were injured when the police opened fire on a crowd of students who insisted on holding a meeting. The injured persons have been removed to hospital.

The students again took out a procession this morning. Starting from the Engineering College the processionists marched towards the S. P. College, shouting slogans. On the way they were joined by students of the Agricultural College, as well as the Fergusson College. Near the S. P. College the students tried to form a meeting when a lathi charge was made to disperse the crowd. All schools and colleges are closed.

Fourteen persons have been so far admitted in the Sassoon Hospital, of whom 11 have been treated for Lathi injuries.

Earlier, the relatives of the person who died last night in the Sasoon Hospital as a result of yesterday's police firing at Congress House, reinforced by a small crowd, refused to allow the body to be taken away to the cremation ground in the ambulance car arranged by the police. They, however, insisted on taking it in a procession. After a great deal of persuasion by the police, the party was taken to the cremation ground in motor cars.

A detachment of military force has been stationed in compound of the Collector's office in case of an emergency.

A majority of shops remained closed to-day.—A. P.

INDIAN DEADLOCK

Allied Circles To Intervene

(From Our own Correspondent)

LONDON, August 10.

Most interesting and highly useful developments are expected regarding India. Prominent people associated with Allied circles consider situation serious enough to warrant intervention with the possible view of achieving a settlement. I have reason to believe as a result of conversations with the sources in close touch with diplomatic circles, that Allied circles would be prepared to use their good offices. Details of their proposals are not known and cannot be known but I suspect considering Pandit Nehru's statement during Cripps' Mission that these proposals will meet his approval. The most significant is today's "Times" editorial which hints that any reasonable settlement will find approval in British Governmental circle. Well-informed opinion is convinced Congress should postpone decision to embark civil disobedience campaign in order to make matters easier for friendly suggestions materialising which any case need endorsement of not only Whitehall but Washington, Chungking and Moscow.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya's residence at Masulipatam was searched today on a warrant issued by the District Superintendent of Police under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

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WILSON COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

COLLEGE CLASSES are TEMPORARILY CLOSED. The date of RE-OPENING will be announced later in this Column.

JOHN MCKENZIE,
Principal.
(9334)

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

DUE TO PRESENT SITUATION, the CONVERSATIONAL MEETING with the Mayor of Bombay and, also, the Reception to New Graduates are postponed. (16707)

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(i) STENOGRAPHER on Rs. 160-5/2-135, and
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Form of application can be obtained from the Director of Public Instruction's office, Poona.

Applications must reach the Director of Public Instruction not later than 24th August, 1942. (9329)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday the 11th August, 1942, at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.)

M. R. A. BAIG,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 10th August, 1942. (9335)

WANTED

A CANDIDATE as an understudy to the Assistant Manager in the Press.

This post is graded from Rs. 75-20/2-150 and that of the Assistant Manager is graded from Rs. 120-20/2-200.

The candidate should be a graduate preferably a B.Com. He should know (a) proof-reading, (b) composing, (c) binding, (d) estimating of jobs and (e) understand the different qualities and sizes of papers and (f) must have good knowledge of the working of printing, binding and allied machines.

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Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 7th September, 1942.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify a candidate for appointment.

B. T. KALE,
Manager,
Press & Stationery Department.
Baroda, 7th August, 1942. (9332)

LOST.

POLICY No. W/165655 dated 12th May, 1920, for Rs. 5,000/ (Rupees Five Thousand) granted by the Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited, on the life of Kanji Ranchhodji Jani which policy was subsequently converted into a Paid-up Assurance for the reduced sum of Rs. 600/- due to non-payment of the premium due 10th April, 1923. Will any person having information regarding the above, kindly communicate with the Phoenix Assurance Company Limited, 23, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (9118)

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The residents of Bombay Province only need apply.
Apply to the Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (9333)

Public Notices

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Tenders will be received upto 4 P.M. on 17-8-42 and opened at 12 noon on 18-8-42. (9336)

TENDER NOTICE

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GENERAL (Cotton Textiles), Bombay invites quotations from Stock for 400 lbs. of High Grade Egyptian Cotton Selvedge Tape impregnated suitable for taping Cables in H. T. and L. T. joint Boxes & for sealing the ends of Cambric insulated. Cables equivalent to Messrs. Callenders "14 E Kaleoilris Tape."

Tenders may be submitted on firm's own letter form quoting tender No. SYCX 1-49 (87)-P 15 by 4 p. m. on 15-8-42 latest and should be accompanied by small but representative samples. 9328

THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LTD.
NOTICE

OWING to the existence of the Curfew Order, the hours of payment of dividends of the above Company have been altered as follows, with effect from 11th August, 1942:—

From 10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

No payments will be made after 2 P. M.

TATA SONS, LTD.,
Managing Agents,
(Sd.) J. R. D. TATA,
Director.
Bombay, 10th August, 1942. 9337

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
GOVT. AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF TALKIE FILM "MARVI ALIAS MERI DUNIYA".

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Choksey & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Chaturbhai Mangalbhai Patel, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of N. D. Kohiyar and Others carrying on business as Film Producers under the name and style of National Artists, the Mortgagors, sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 13th instant at 2-30 P.M. at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort:—

Talkie Film "Marvi alias Meri Duniya."

Terms:—25 Per Cent Deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

Revised Timings

Daily Two Shows at 1 and 4 p.m.

for the duration of the Curfew

BASANT

BOMBAY TALKIES'
Song-and-Dance Drama

Every Day at 1 & 4 p.m.

MAJESTIC

TO-DAY
ONLY ONE SHOW AT 3-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW—AMAS
Two Shows—12-30 and 3-30 p.m.
MINERVA'S
Sweet Entertainer
PHIR MILENGE
Director—SOHRAB MODI
4th WEEK AT **CENTRAL**

Govt. Must Settle Quarrel With Congress

Don't Turn Friendly India Into Hostile Front, Urges "Manchester Guardian"

BRITISH PRESS DEMANDS CONCILIATION

LONDON, August 10.

Public reaction in this country to the news from India is the conviction that the Government of India have taken the only course open to them, says Reuter's political correspondent.

It is felt that the Government of India had no alternative but to act firmly and swiftly not in a spirit of repression or to stifle expression of views of any political party in India on the constitutional issue (or for that matter criticism of British policy in relations to Indian affairs), but to make it impossible for a single political party in India to imperil the safety of the country.

PROMPT MEASURES

'The Liverpool Daily Post' says, the resolution was a deliberate challenge which the Government of India could not ignore and accordingly the authorities acted with promptitude which betokens careful preparations. The measures are described as preventive rather than punitive, which is as it should be.

PARALYSING GOVT.

"The Times" in an editorial says: "It is a startling commentary not on the sincerity but on the sense of reality and proportion of the Congress leaders that these tactics have been adopted at a moment when India herself is in peril of invasion.

This culmination of several anxious weeks is all the more tragic and all the more baffling in that many things were said at the Bombay meeting which by ordinary rules of logic should have led to an opposite conclusion.

The drafters of the resolution made clear its character as a declaration of war and revealed the hollowness of the pretensions of amity and support for the United Nations put forward in some of the speeches.

Its purpose as the precedent of 1920 shows is to paralyse the forces of law and order and to bring all processes of Government to a standstill.

The "Manchester Guardian" asks surely there is wisdom enough in India to halt this quarrel before it confers great benefits on the Axis and equal damage on India and the Allies?

If there is not wisdom enough in the Congress, the more need for it in ourselves and the rest of India. There are other Indians beside the Congress and they too have their responsibility to seek peace. Our Allies also should help us to compose the quarrel which injures everyone of them.

As we contemplate the wearing down of Russia, the utmost complete helplessness of China and our own painfully slow progress towards victory, we should refuse fantastically to accept the new hostile "Front in India whose people are our friends and with our approval demand to be our partners and no longer merely wards.

No sense of our own dignity no resentment of the irresponsibility of the Congress should prevent us joining with all whom we can call in aid to help us to a settlement."

WORLD DISAPPROVES?

The "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial says that all the world except the enemy countries has promptly approved of the Government of India's firm answer to the disruptive Congress resolution.

It is not a moment when negotiations could be entertained either on the "Quit India" demand or the threatened campaign of Civil Disobedience.

General endorsement of the action of the Government of India might not have been forthcoming in such ample measure if the Cripps Mission supplementing the two Government of India Acts passed since the last war had not placed beyond question the sincerity of the British pledge to accord full self-Government to India. What "Quit India" resolution asks for is not the withdrawal of the British but entry of the Japanese.

Because the Congress have so clearly shown that they do not speak for India even their latest irresponsibility will neither cancel nor retard the fulfilment of the British promises to India.

SABOTAGE INEVITABLE?

The "Yorkshire Post" in an editorial says that Mr. Gandhi knows very well and has more than once admitted that the campaign of Civil Disobedience can seldom be trusted to keep within its prescribed bounds.

You can no more resist Government successfully without violence than you can successfully stand up without violence to invasion. That being so, it was imperative to scotch the disobedience movement at the start.

47 Hurs Executed So Far

KARACHI, August 8.

Two Hurs were hanged in Hyderabad yesterday bringing the total number of Hurs so far executed to forty-seven.

Fifty Hurs suspected to be involved in a dacoity at village Kumbliva, Nawabshah District, wherein two villagers were killed, have been arrested near Kitlaloo.

Twelve more Hurs have been arrested under the Sind Suppression of Hur Outrages Act by the military in Nawabshah District.—A. P.

TWO SHOWS EVERY DAY
at 1 and 4 p.m.
(while Curfew order lasts)
JHOOLA
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Musical Comedy
Daily: 1 and 4 p.m.
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REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

A Howling Comedy Hit!

ZENANA SHOW TO-DAY AT 12-30 p.m.
Kirti's Greatest Emotional
MATA
MOTHER
Starring:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
SWASTIK
—PATHE CINEMA—
To-day at 12-30 & 3-30 p.m.

GAMUT of GAIETY! 4TH WEEK
SEE
ACHARYA ARTS' SNAPPY COMEDY
'KUNWARA BAP'
Due to Curfew, Daily Two Shows Only 1-30 and 4-15 p.m. at
LAMINGTON

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Everybody needs the tonic of daily Inner Cleanliness with Andrews. By following this natural health-rule, you will set your system functioning as it should and prove the best beauty treatment you could use.

FIRST . . Andrews cleans the mouth and tongue.
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THEN . . Andrews tones up the liver and checks biliousness.
FINALLY . . To complete your Inner Cleanliness, Andrews gently clears the bowels. It sweeps away trouble-making poisons, corrects Constipation and purifies and cools the blood.

Take Andrews—the ideal tonic laxative—as often as your system needs it. The deepdown, purifying Inner Cleanliness that follows will help you to keep fitter, brighter and younger. Andrews suits all ages and is very economical in use.

For Inner Cleanliness be regular with your
ANDREWS
LIVER SALT
Health Drink and Tonic Laxative
78

PAINS

EASE THEM QUICKLY WITH SLOAN'S LINIMENT.

You will be surprised how quickly Sloan's Liniment will bring relief to your sore, aching muscles.

The moment you apply Sloan's Liniment, its penetrating warmth rushes to the affected parts and relieves the congestion that is causing the pain. For quick relief, depend on Sloan's, the world's most popular Liniment — used day and night in 133 different countries.

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Also FINEST DARJEELING TEAS

GOLDEN FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	Rs.	2/8 PER LB.
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ORANGE PEKOE	„	1/8 „ „
BROKEN MIXED	„	1/4 „ „

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Constipation and its allied ills sap the strength—take Castophene before retiring at night and you will rise in the morning fresh and vigorous ready to face another day's work. A chocolate laxative easy and pleasant to take.

Obtainable everywhere.

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CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES

Mahasabha And Congress

Neither Support Nor Opposition, Says Savarkar

Mr. Savarkar President, Hindu Mahasabha in a statement says. "The inevitable has happened. The foremost and patriotic leaders of the Congress party including Mahatma Gandhi were arrested and imprisoned. The personal sympathies of the Hindu Mahasabhaites Hindus generaly go with them in their suffering for a patriotic cause. I warn the Government once again that the only effective to appease Indian discontent cannot but be an unequivocal declaration by the British Parliament to the effect that India is granted the political status of a completely free and equal partner in the Indo-British Commonwealth equal to that of Great Britain herself and this should be immediately implemented by investing India with actual political power as envisaged in the above declaration. Nevertheless, inasmuch as the Congress resolution is not framed so as to remove serious imperfections which have been pointed out already it is bound consequently to prove most detrimental not only to the legitimate interests of Hindus but to the integrity and strength of India a nation and a State and inasmuch as the policy of the Congress as revealed by responsible leaders in their latest speeches and statements also only confirmed this dangerous aspect of the resolution, it is my duty to call upon all Hindu Mahasabhaites, particularly Hindus generally, not to extend any active support to this resolution, in toto and abstain from any action which is meant and calculated to back up this resolution and the present policy of the Congress party nor to take up any hostile attitude on the other hand so long as the Working Committee of the Mahasabha, which is to meet in Delhi on the 29th instant does not give any authoritative lead how to safeguard and promote the interests of Hindudom as a whole in the present political situation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Mrs. RASHEED N. FUTEHALLY and Family sincerely thank their many friends for their kind expression of sympathy in their bereavement, and regret their inability to acknowledge the same individually.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 14 1998.
Muslim: Rajab 27, 1361.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 11, 1311.
Sunrise: 6-20 a.m. Sunset 7-7 p.m.
Highttide: 11-58, 23-47; Lowtide 5-08, 18-00.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Woman of the Year" 3-30. 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant," 1 and 4 p.m. only.
BROADWAY—"Pyar" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap", 1-30 and 4-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Saugand", 3 p.m. only
NEW WEST END—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6 and 9
CAPITOL—"Keep 'em Flying" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola", 1 and 4 p.m. only.
REGAL—"Roxie Hart" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Lady Has Plans" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Manthan" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Mata" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Mud" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARADISE—"That Night in Rio" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Aloma of the South Seas" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Sister" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Bharat Bhet" 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
AURORA—"It Started With Eve" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sangam" 4-30, 7-15 and 10
SUPER—"Mugabla" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Padosi" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 4, 7 and 10
OPERA HOUSE—"Arman" 4, 7 and 10 p.m

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

MUTTON AND BEAF AVAILABLE TO-DAY.

Mutton and beaf will be available for sale in the Bombay markets to-day, (Tuesday).

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION—Due to present situation, the Conversational Meeting of the Mayor of Bombay and, also the reception to New Commerce Graduates are postponed.

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL—The members are requested to please note that the Sneh-Samelan arranged on 12th instant has been cancelled owing to the arrests of National leaders.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.
Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 7-8-1942 were as under:
Number of cheques — 127,225.
Amount of cheques — 24,82,78,363-15-4

MATUNGA A. R. P.—Mr. S. Venguswamy will deliver a lecture on "Duties of Air Raid Warden" at the Divisional Headquarters to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. Dr. V. K. Bhagwat, Divisional Warden, will preside.

SHARDA MANDIR HIGH SCHOOL—The first death anniversary of Dr. Tagore was celebrated by the staff and students of Sharda Mandir High School when Prof. Pathak of Ruia College was in the chair.

LOST SPECTACLES:—"The gentleman who handed over to a uniformed P.V.B. volunteer his specs yesterday at Gowalia Tank Maidan, is requested to telephone 'Mr. Menon, 33135' and take back the same as early as possible The spectacles are now with Mr. Menon in good order. The claimant must be able to give identification."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS—The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, informs that transmission time on telegrams between Calcutta-Bombay and Calcutta-New Delhi is now normal.
The transmission time on telegrams between Bombay and New Delhi its adjacent areas is now normal.

THE GATHA SOCIETY:—A public meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day, (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136, Apollo Street, Fort when Mr. S. N. Kanga will give in Gujarati a further discourse on "Farohars in their thousands come for assistance in the shape of well feathered bird-men".

"Orient Press" understands that the Chamber of Princes is examining the quetsion of constituting a State War Resources Committee consisting of States' representatives engaged in war supply. Final decision will be made before the departure of H. H. the Jamsaheb to London.—Orient Press.

SOCIETY OF RETIRED PARSI OFFICERS—Under the auspices of the Society of Retired Parsi Officers a public meeting will be held in the Hall of Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, to-day, (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. when Capt. D. Jardine, Capt. J. Johnstone and Pilot Officer K. B. Sethna will speak on "Technical Careers for Young Men". Mr. Sorab M. Bharucha will preside.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS, (INDIA)—The general meeting under the joint auspices will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Institution Hall at the Ilaco House Pherozeshaw Mehta Road, Fort when Rev. H. Heras, J. S., Director, Indian Historical Research Institute, Bombay, will give a lecture on "Architecture and Sculpture of Mohenjo Daro." Tea and light refreshment will be served before the meeting. The lecture is open to all and members may bring any non-member interested in the subject.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION.—Under the auspices of the Association, Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey will speak on 'Science and the New World Order' in the University, South Wing to-day, (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. Dr. H. J. Tayler will preside.

NEW RICE CONTROL PRICES
The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—
The Government of Bombay has issued orders revising the maximum retail prices fixed fod the different varieties of rice in Bombay City and the Suburbs The retail margin has been increased from As. 8 to As. 10 per maund in order to compensate dealers for loss due to cleaning of the grain before supplying to the consumers.
There has been a difference of opinion regarding the weight contents of a paylee. A series of tests has shown that the average weight of a paylee of rice is 6 1/2 lb. and the retail prices have been revised on this basis. Retail prices in the Suburbs have been increased slightly in order to provide for higher cost of transport. The anticipation that this could be met partly out of the refund of town duty has not materialised, as such refund is only available for bulk dealers.

Polish-Czechoslovak Collaboration In Bombay

On Saturday the "Polish-Czechoslovak Collaboration Committee" arranged in the premises of the "Polish Union In India" and the "Czechoslovak Society in Bombay" a concert in which Mr. Ladislav Urban, Consul for Czechoslovakia (piano), Mr. R. A. C. Beaumont (English songs) and Mr. M. Prutha (violin) participated. Many members of the Polish and Czechoslovak as well as of the Greek and Yugoslav communities in Bombay were present.

Churchgate House Collapse Inquiry Resumed

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Back Bay Reclamation House Collapse Enquiry Committee resumed their sitting on Monday when Aludin Ajmeri, a sub-contractor was examined. He said he was only responsible for pile cap. He did not know why there was a gap between the top of the pile and the bottom of the pile cap. He could not also say why the pile had been sunk. He was given the level to start his work.
Another witness, Rajabali said his work was to supply labour. His men put concrete in the foundation and put in slabs. The work was supervised by Mr. Marla and the Engineers were Mr. Noorani and Mr. Aga. He did not see Mr. Noorani or Mr. Aga on the day of the collapse. Messrs. Duraghi and Mr. Jehangir Master were supervising the mixing of the cement.

Suburban Towns Observe Hartal

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, August 10.

On receipt of the news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders, including the Suburban leaders; the markets and gram shops were closed from early morning on Sunday. Processions and meetings were held at different centres. Syt. Shantilal Shah addressed a meeting at Khar and Smt. Deviyani Desai presided at Vile Parle.

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ON THE AIR

TUESDAY, August 11.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (885 kc/s)

5 p.m. Mixed melodies. 5-15 Sultana Begam. 5-30 Delhi Radio Orchestra 5-35 Bhajans. 6-25 Jawabi Hamla. 6-30 From Thumri to Bhajan. 7 Vatsala, Khurshid, Tamancha Jan and Munni. 7-15 Lessons from this war 7-30 Afzal Husain. 7-35 It has happened 7-40 Ustad Faiyaz Khan 8-10 Instrumental duet. 8-15 For villagers only 9-50 Malkauns on Dilruba. 10 Ghazal aur geet 10-15 Ustad Faiyaz Khan

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

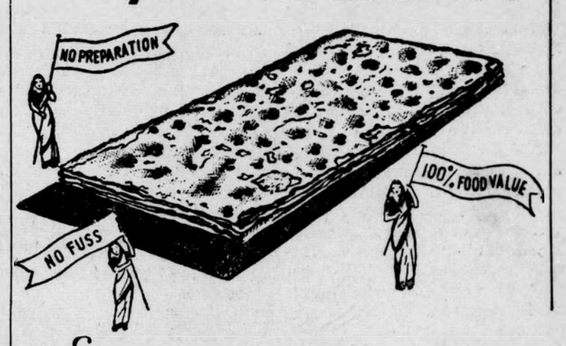
7-30 a.m Rajaulkant Desai 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English 8-10 Baboo rao Gokhale 8-25 Sardarbai Karadgekar 8-50 News in Maathi. 9 News in Gujarati 9-10 Ramnath B. Mathkar 12-30 p.m. Film songs. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati songs. 1-30 News in English 1-35 Lunch hour music 4-20 School broadcast 5 To-morrow. 5-5 G. S. Yellapurkar 5-20 Violin recital. 5-30 Parwana Parwanon Ka 5-40 News in Marathi 5-45 News in Gujarati 5-50 Ramnath B. Mathkar. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter attack 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Children's half hour. 7 War story 7-15 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 7 45 News commentary 7-50 Rafique Ghaznavi 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati 8-30 China rebuilt 8 45 Radio Reconnaissance 9 News in Hindustani 9-20 News in English 9-30 B B C News relay 9 45 Listening post 9-50 War review 10 Hyacinthe Mendoza. 10-10 Jacques Thibaud 10-20 Luise Vajid Mahmood. 10 35 Beniamino Gigli

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7 50 a.m As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Punno Swami. 8 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1 8-50 Rafique Ghaznavi 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1
12-30 to 2-25 p.m As in Bombay 1.
4-20 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1 7-15 Interval.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
7-30 Commercial news. 7 45 to 8 10 As in Bombay 1 8-10 Nakhawa 8 20 Ramnath B. Mathkar. 8 30 to 9 As in Bombay 1 9 Air Orchestra 9-10 Rajnikant Desai 9-30 Baboorao Gokhale 9-40 Rafique Ghaznavi 10 Ramnath B Mathkar 10 10 Film tunes on Clarionet 10-20 Sardarbai Karadgekar.

Do you Remember?



ENTHUSIASTIC users miss their supplies of Vita-Weat Crispbread. We are sorry we cannot ship Vita-Weat to India but circumstances, which, we know, you will fully appreciate, make this impossible at the present time. But immediately after the war Vita-Weat will come back to India and make many new friends. Till then—remember us.

Vita-Weat CRISPBREAD REG'D

Something to look forward to!

DEFENCE and the TELEPHONE

Used for a thousand social and business purposes in times of peace, the telephone becomes a most important weapon in war-time.

Vital communications that serve the interests of the country and promote war effort are made on the telephone and distances spanned in a matter of seconds. Every little delay in getting an important message through weakens India's defence and hempers the war effort.

Keep the lines clear. Telephone only when you must. Answer calls promptly and do not talk too long.

Unless you do this, the increased strain on the telephone system due to the war will either result in a more unsatisfactory telephone service, or may ultimately make it necessary, as a war measure, to restrict the telephone service only to those who need it for war purposes.

To ladies we make a special appeal to curtail their conversations with friends or shopkeepers, and particularly request parents not to let children have access to the telephone.

The most important hours between which calls should be avoided owing to the present very high calling rate, are 12 noon to 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

If you MUST use the telephone BE BRIEF!

(TO ASSIST THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT)

ARP

HANDBOOKS AND MANUALS

ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Handbook No. 1. (India) Second Edition—GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF A.R.P. IN INDIA—June 1942; issued by Civil Defence Department. Price As. 10.

Handbook No. 5. (India)—AIR RAID SHELTERS. February 1942; issued by Civil Defence Department. Price As. 7.

Handbook No. 6. (India)—DOMESTIC AIR RAID SHELTERS. Part I Refuge Rooms. Issued by Civil Defence Department. Price As. 2.

Handbook No. 8 (India)—STRUCTURAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST A.R.P. RISKS IN HOSPITALS. February 1942, issued by Civil Defence Department. Price As. 7.

Handbook No. 9 (India)—PROTECTIVE WALLS. Issued by Civil Defence Department. Price As. 3.

A.R.P. Training Manual No. 1 (First Edition)—BASIC TRAINING IN A.R.P. Reprinted in India. Price As. 5.

A.R.P. Training Manual No. 2 (First Edition)—MANUAL FOR OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR A.R.P. TRAINING. Reprinted in India. Price As. 5.

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The Bombay Chronicle

–BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

Mr. Amery, who, unfortunately for Britain, is still the Secretary of State for India, has shown himself, in his speeches on India, to be a past master of the art of misrepresentation, the art of *suppressio veri et suggestio falsi*. He has excelled himself in this art in his latest broadcast on India from London. With most of the Congress leaders in prison and effectively gagged, he thinks he can rail against them with impunity. But by his methods he is not making the people of India love British rule. He has the effrontery to say that the Cripps negotiations broke down mainly owing to the intransigent all-or-nothing attitude of Congress leaders who demanded that the Government of India should be handed over to a group of Indian politicians responsible to nobody. This, he adds, would have been a negation of democracy and would have been acceptable to neither the 95 million Muslims of India nor to many other elements in India's National life. Here he suggests that Congress asked for power to be handed over to itself, which it never did. Congress asked for a National Government representing all important parties. This is admitted by Sir Stafford himself but the demand was rejected by him on the ground that such a Government would be virtually irremovable. If Britain was really anxious about democracy she could certainly have suggested a truly National Government directly or indirectly responsible to the Indian people. The fact is that the negotiations broke down because Britain did not want democracy in India but wanted the Indian Government to continue to be a subordinate branch of the British Government, an intolerable position which all parties except the "jo-hukumis" rightly spurned.

Amery's Misrepresentation

Mr. Amery is not content with misrepresenting the Congress. He attributes unworthy motives to Gandhiji who, he says, has started a mass movement to "regain prestige for himself and his associates and focus attention upon themselves as the champions of India against British opposition". In his desire to attribute bad motives to the Congress Mr. Amery unwittingly suggests that the Congress programme is such as must enhance its reputation and make that body out as the champion of India's liberty. Mr. Amery says that "the action which Congress is resolved upon" includes "cutting of telegraph and telephone wires." We cannot believe his word against the well-known policy of the Congress. We challenge him to publish the document on which he bases this allegation, just as the Government published the notes of the Working Committee Meeting at Allahabad. It is, unfortunately, true that some people, presumably Congress sympathisers, have done certain acts of violence during the last two days. This cannot be too strongly condemned. But this outburst of violence is not because of any permission to compromise non-violence but in spite of Congress instructions. It is also partly due to most prominent Congress leaders being spirited away before they had formulated their warnings to the people and few being left free to be able to control vast crowds.

Retrace The Steps

The immediate reaction of the country to Government's action against the Congress has been alarming enough. And the vicious circle of repression leading to resistance and that to further repression can be broken through only some settlement at least for the duration of the war. Congress studiously left the door open to negotiations but Government have not only banged the door against them but have also made it impossible for Congress leaders to make any fresh move towards negotiations. Government, therefore, must make such a move before it is too late, if they want a settlement and full co-operation of the people. The "Manchester Guardian" urges Britain, non-Congress Indians and the Allies also "to help us to compose the quarrel which injures every one of them". Congress was not opposed to a Round Table Conference and had contemplated appealing to Allied Governments as well as the Viceroy to help in composing the quarrel. Gandhiji had definitely stated that, if there was helpful response to his letter to the Viceroy, it could be made a basis for negotiations. It was neither brave nor wise to jail Congress leaders before they made their promised last attempts at negotiations. Government can now save the situation only by retracing their steps and giving effect to the plaintive appeal of the "Manchester Guardian". It is not very edifying for Mr. Amery to indulge in the cheap boast that "by their prompt and resolute action the Government of India have saved India and the Allied cause from a grave disaster". India and Britain badly need worthier achievements to retrieve the many disasters of the last few years.

U. S. A Counter-Attacks

The Tokio military spokesman, who commented upon Russo-Japanese relations the other day, almost admitted that a Japanese aggression was within the realms of imminent possibility. He did not, of course, say so, but his insistence that peace depended upon Russian observance of the Neutrality Pact is a faithful echo of Nazi statements on the eve of Herr Hitler's attack upon the Soviet Union. Moreover, he openly declared that Japan was strengthening her "defences" in the north. There can be no doubt that Japan is ready to strike at Russia immediately she decides that the situation in eastern Europe warrants an adventure. The danger to Siberia is quite serious. And, therefore, the offensive action taken by Admiral Nimitz in north and south Pacific is all the more timely: For, if Allied forces succeed in the Solomon Islands, Japan will be faced with a potentially serious problem in the south west Pacific which may upset her plans in the extreme north. And if Japanese shipping and installations in Kiska are destroyed Japan's strategic foothold in the Aleutians will be immobilised and she will have to consider the danger of an American counter-move before she strikes at Siberia.

But both operations have yet to prove their value. The Kiska bombardment is apparently formidable but Admiral Nimitz has not yet announced its results. As to the attack on the Solmon Islands it is now clear that it is a real offensive involving not only the navy and air force but also a land army. The intention is to occupy the Japanese base at Tulagi and generally to eject the enemy from the south eastern regions of the island. The operations will, therefore, inevitably take more than three days, perhaps a week. But while Allied operations are progressing satisfactorily and while it may be safely presumed that the attack was launched with good preparations and in adequate force, it must be noted that Washington itself admits Japanese resistance to be considerable. It is to be hoped earnestly that it will not fail to be overcome.

Rommel Reinforced

While the lull in Egypt continues and the British and Americans are trying to check the rush of reinforcements and supplies to Marshal Rommel, the Axis Commander seems to have been fairly successful in increasing his strength. A Reuter's message from Cairo dated Saturday is significantly indicative of this extent. "Elements", it says, "of the 164th German Infantry Division, switched from garrison duty in Greece to reinforce the Afrika Korps, are settling down into the line. They are taking the role of positional troops to allow infantry, like the German 90th Light Shock Troops Division, to resume their old mobility." And for one German division he must have received at least two. Has the race for reinforcements developed so that it is Marshal Rommel who is expected to break the lull as Reuter vaguely hints?

Frankly Speaking

Anti-Climax

What has happened to the warning broadcast to Germany by Air Marshal Harris? A few days ago a British Minister solemnly told the House of Lords that Air Marshal Harris was especially chosen by Government for the purpose of convincing the Germans that Britain was in earnest about the day and night bombing of Germany. It is true that the warning was followed by round the dock attacks for a few days, some of them quite heavy too. And then? During the last five days at least, even the Germans must have been wondering day and night as to what happened to the warning.

"Fast Unto Death"

It is said that at the Congress Working Committee's meeting on Friday morning Gandhiji consulted the members as to what they thought of a 'fast unto death' by him if it became necessary. And it is understood that most of the members advised him against such a course in his present state of health, but eventually left the matter to be finally decided by him. We respectfully appeal to Gandhiji—if this paper can reach him now—to consider well our view that a fast unto death can never be justified except when the alternative is certain loss of honour. Ordinarily, advantages gained by means of such a fast cannot be real or lasting. Despite Gandhiji's two fasts at Poona the problem of untouchability is now nearly as acute as it was before the fasts. And the same may be said of the long Delhi fast to promote Hindu-Muslim unity. An appeal to reason is far more lasting, though more slow, in its effects, than an appeal to the feeling.

How Many Are Indians?

According to a recent press message from Delhi, a large number of women, both British and Indian, are helping war effort by serving as doctors, nurses, clerks, storewomen, switchboard operators, dispensers, plotters in the Observer Corps, drivers of motor vehicles, etc. We should much like to know how many of these women are Indians and how many are British. We do not think that this information will be helpful to the enemy.

Mass Civil Disobedience And Press

Instructions Against Aiding Congress Campaign By Views Or News

NEW ROLE OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10.

Explaining the limits within which reports of the Civil Disobedience movement may be published in the Press, it is emphasised here in authoritative circles that Government are mainly concerned with dealing with the Mass Civil Disobedience movement as such and not with the politics of the Congress Party or of any other party.

The idea underlying Government's actions, it is explained, is to impose no fetters on political views as such or on news of a political character as such; but in so far as those news or views may have a bearing upon or may influence or be connected with the Civil Disobedience movement, Government have a duty to themselves and feel they have a duty to the country. In other words, whatever may be the opinion or the views of particular journalists on the Congress programme of independence or any other programme that may be put forward as political theory, the implementing of that programme by disobedience of law or mass demonstrations, such as have been apprehended or may be contemplated will not be in the interests of the people at large, and Government cannot give countenance to these ideas. Government's intention is not to penalise news or views of a political character as such but news and views and the presentation of news and views in so far as they may have a bearing upon or result in action connected with Mass Civil Disobedience will be regulated.

How Govt. Will Regulate It

How they will be regulated is explained in a Press Note which says:—

The declaration of various Congress Committees to be unlawful associations renders liable to prosecution under the Criminal Law Amendment Act any one who assists their operations.

It follows, therefore—and this is a matter with regard to which in the circumstances no previous warning to the Press or consultation with Advisory Committees was possible—that the editor of any newspaper who supports or encourages the mass movement sponsored by the bodies referred to above, or who opposes the measures taken by Government to avert or suppress that movement, will be guilty of an offence against the Law.

Moreover, it is undeniable that the publication of factual news, both by the selection of events reported and by the manner in which they are displayed, can do even more to advertise, and thus support, the movement than editorial comment thereon.

TO AVOID RUMOURS

Government have no desire to suppress all news or comment relating to the movement, for they believe that public opinion in general already condemns it and that a complete embargo placed upon the press would not only prevent expression from being given to that opinion, but also encourage baseless and pernicious rumours. Further they are not unmindful of the assurance, on which the 'Delhi Agreement' with the Press was based, namely, that the Press as a whole will not support obstruction to the war effort, such as would inevitably result from a successful mass movement of the kind under contemplation.

They are, therefore, reluctant to impose upon the Press any further restrictions than are implicit in the exposition of the Law with which this statement commences.

TWO INSTRUCTIONS

The responsibility of the Press is, however, as great as its undoubted influence, and in order to ensure that that responsibility may be exercised in a manner that will not bring the Press into conflict with authority, Government consider it necessary.

A. To exercise a measure of control over the origins of factual news relating to the movement so as to secure that what is published is derived only from recognized and responsible sources, and

B. While imposing no statutory control over the expression of editorial views, to leave editors themselves in no doubt as to the limits beyond which it will not be in their own interests to go.

For the first of these purposes Government have accordingly issued a general order under Defence Rule 41 (1) (B) which is self-explanatory and which leaves a wide discretion to responsible editors and their correspondents. It will be appreciated that the registration of correspondents which this order contemplates is of a voluntary nature; but that the effect of failure to register, or of cancellation of a registration once made will be automatically to render illegal the publication of messages from the particular correspondent, so far, but so far only as they relate to the Congress movement.

CLARIFICATION

For the second purpose mentioned above Government wish it to be clearly understood that they do not propose to allow any newspaper to continue to publish matter, whether it takes the form of news or views, which in their opinion will encourage the movement or incite people to take part in it or which will excite popular feeling in favour of the movement OR AGAINST THE MEASURES THAT GOVERNMENT WILL BE COMPELLED TO TAKE TO COMBAT IT.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The normal rule is for Governments to consult their Advisory Committees before taking action against the Press, and whenever possible, to issue a warning before punitive action is decided upon. In the exceptional circumstances now created by the action of the leaders of Congress, the initial action described above has had to be taken without previous consultation with the press, nor can Government do more now in conformity with the spirit of their undertaking than replace individual warnings by this general warning. In doubtful cases Governments will continue to do their best to consult their Advisory Committees, but where the offence is clear they must be free to take whatever action is necessary to ensure that it is not or cannot be repeated.

It is needless to add that Press advice will continue to be freely available both from District, Provincial and Central Press Advisers, to all who seek it.—A. P.

Nazis At Foot Of Caucasian Ranges

Soviet Retreat Continues In Kuban: Advance In Voronezh

MOSCOW, Aug. 10.

The Kuban situation has again deteriorated, Soviet forces being obliged to continue their withdrawal. The direction of the withdrawal is not indicated, but due south of Armavir the foothills of the snow-capped Caucasian ranges are already reached", says Reuter's Correspondent.

EXTENSION OF ACTIVE FRONT

Russian troops have successfully crossed the Don south of Voronezh at a number of points since Friday, thus extending the active front southwards. They are consolidating their lines and villages captured on the west bank and at the same time are pressing forward the attack against the fortifications the enemy hastily built after the advance from Kursk. Fierce fighting is going on for one "populated point" where the Germans managed yesterday to penetrate into the western outskirts and the Hungarians attacked the southern approaches.

German Break-Through

In the Kropotkin region, where German tanks are in action in great numbers, separate German units on Sunday broke through Soviet lines and pushed further southwards.

A frontline dispatch to "Pravda" says that German tanks are not only clattering down all roads, but in order to save time are cutting across corn fields and mudtracks. "Battles are everywhere", the dispatch says.

"Dust fire and explosions envelop Kuban as more and more German troops arrive". Supported by Soviet planes Kuban Cossacks on Sunday killed 1,000 Rumanian cavalrymen, who are amongst the Hitler troops.

Renewed Soviet activity on the Briansk front was reported today. The Red Army is acting on the principle of "no respite for the enemy in any sector of the front from Leningrad to the Don steppes".

Russian planes have intensified their activity over many parts of the front. A total of 400 German planes was shot down last week for the loss of just over 200 Soviet planes.

Soviet Withdrawal

The Soviet midday 'communique' states:—"During the night of August 9 our troops fought the enemy in the area of Kletskaya, north-east of Kotelnikovo, Armavir and Kropotkin. No changes took place on other sectors of the front.

The supplement to the 'communique' says that in the area of Kletskaya repeated enemy attacks were repelled. South of Kletskaya fighting continued. Fifteen German tanks were destroyed and 400 Germans killed.

In the area of Armavir our troops after fierce fighting withdrew to new positions.

In the Voronezh area the Russian troops recaptured several inhabited localities. Over 1,000 Germans were killed.

North-east of Kotelnokovo fierce fighting continued. In one sector 20 enemy tanks were destroyed and two battalions of enemy infantry were wiped out. In the Kropotkin area fierce battles took place with enemy tanks and mechanised infantry.

Kuban Situation Worsens

Reuter's correspondent writes:—The past 24 hours have accentuated both favourable and unfavourable features of the fighting on the southern front.

The Soviet offensive at the Voronezh front enters its fifth day with energetic pressure against German fortifications on the west side of the Don. The stand on the Don elbow has been well maintained and is now in its twentieth day.

In the Kotelnikovo area yesterday Soviet forces hit back hard in several sectors the Germans making no further progress.

The Kuban situation has again deteriorated, Soviet forces being obliged to continue their withdrawal. The direction of the withdrawal is not indicated, but due south of Armavir the foothills of the snow-capped Caucasian ranges are already reached.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Jinnah's Charge Against Jawahar"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In to-day's "Bombay Chronicle", I was astounded to read "Jinnah's Charge against Jawahar."

Mr. Jinnah in his yesterday's statement to the Press says: "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his speech at the meeting of the A.I.C.C. on the 8th August, 1942, without disclosing the source of his information said that he had been informed that Sir Stafford Cripps was told on behalf of the Muslim League that the Viceroy's veto should not be removed or qualified in any way. It is absolutely untrue and without any foundation."

"I find that Mr. Jinnah gave a statement to the Press in New Delhi on 15th April, 1942, in the course of which he said: "I am surprised to read Pandit Nehru's assertion that I would not have objected to the Congress demand for a National Government. I assert that if the Congress demand had been accepted, it would have been a death-knell of the Muslims of India."

Earlier in the same statement, Mr. Jinnah had said: "I have no knowledge of what took place with the Congress, but I may add that if the alternative proposals of the Congress had been accepted—which means immediate freedom and independence of India and the Cabinet to be nominated by the major parties with collective responsibility; that the Viceroy is to act as a constitutional Governor-General and the Secretary of State and His Majesty's Government will have no power to interfere; which means the setting up of a Cabinet irremovable and responsible to nobody but the majority and would be at the command of the Congress in the Cabinet—if usch an adjustment had been arrived at, then it would have been a Fascist Grand Council and the Muslims and other minorities would have been entirely at the mercy of the Congress. Then to say that the future would be considered after the war is to my mind absurd, because there would be nothing left for the future to discuss except some details."

In this connection, it is interesting to remember that when Mr. Jinnah made the above statement he must have had before him the statement of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru made three days earlier, on 12th April, 1942, in the course of which, Mr. Nehru had said: "Sir Stafford Cripps had repeated the same farrago of nonsense about majority dictatorship. At no stage did we discuss the number of any group in the Viceroy's Council. It was important; but we did not discuss it because we, speaking on behalf of the Congress, never laid stress on the Congress having this or that. We wanted no power for the Congress. We always talked in terms of what the National Government would have, whoever may be there and whatever numbers it may consist of. We talked of it as a group and of what power that group should have. The Communal issue in any form was never discussed."

Opportunist politicians like Mr. Jinnah depend upon the proverbial short memory of the public. But, unfortunately, for them there exist cuttings from old newspapers.

One thing more. Will Mr. Jinnah please refrain from giving advice to the non-Muslim Indian public? The nationalist public in India is now politically sufficiently advanced to stand in need of advice and guidance from a man with such a record of political apostasy.—Yours etc.,

M. G. DESAI.

Bombay, August 10,

Precipitale Action

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

When the whole world was expecting, and the Allies were praying for some understanding between Britain and India;

When some of the leading Publicists and Papers of America, England, China and India were urging on Britain to reach some sort of provisional settlement with India;

When Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar have been pressing for a Round Table Conference of Indian Leaders;

When even the High Commissioner of India and the Hon'ble Mr. Aney were supporting this move;

Even when negotiations were going on at Mount Pleasant Road between some Hindu and Muslim leaders, it is really inconceivable, why the Home Department of the Government of India should have taken this sudden, precipitate action against the Congress, which will only worsen the situation, and defeat the very object of all the Allies to ensure calm, contentment and co-operation in this country.

Methinks, Sir Reginald Maxwell, the Home Member, has simply misled the Viceroy and the Cabinet, and committed a huge bungle. Maxwell must go!

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, stated in a broadcast in Washington last night that "only one-tenth of the supplies" formerly carried on the Burma Road were now reaching China over all routes including air transport.—Reuter.

* * *

According to Reuter's information on Sunday, M. Maisky had not received any message from the Congress President.

Was the Congress President expected to send it from the Poona bound special train?

* * *

Mr. L. S. Amery has broadcast to the world that "by their prompt and resolute action the Government of India have saved India and Allied cause from a grave disaster."

Marvellous.

Mr. L. S. Amery ought really to be made that Supreme Commander of all forces in all theatres of war whom the United Nations joint cause needs. And he should have for his general staff the members of the Government of India.

* * *

Further justifying the desirability that we have just urged, Mr. Amery said: "There may yet be a certain measure of trouble. It is too early to speak with any assurance....."

Our Secretary of State for India is already speaking in terms of U. S. A. Navy Communiques.

* * *

"This ruthless repression will not serve the purpose."

—Swami Sahajananda Saraswati.

Can it not be that the estimable Swamiji and Govermnent are thinking as it were at cross-purposes?

* * *

A British paper says: "it was imperative to scotch the disobedience movement at the start."

At the start, of course, of Mahatma Gandhi's and Maulana Azad's approach to the Viceroy and the United Nations. Or rather in anticipation of that start.

* * *

The Chinese press, cables Router from Chungking, report Mahatma Gandhi's arrest without comment.

No comment was necessary, was it?

* * *

City Markets Don't Transact Business.

—Headline

We journalists heartily envy them?

* * *

Mr. Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's envoy to China, is reported to have arrived in New Delhi

It's a good thing, however, that he isn't stopping there long. It would be risky studying the Indian situation, to say nothing of commenting upon it.

* * *

"United States forces", says their Commander, "are in Britain for the express purpose of opening a second front."

How very wonderful! We could never have imagined that they had crossed the Atlantic for that purpose, could you?

* * *

"Hullo! Where have you been?"

"To the station to see my wife off on a month's holiday."

"But how black your hands are!"

"Yes, I patted the engine."

AMERY'S LATEST

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Mr. James Maxton, on behalf of the Independent Labour Party, has submitted a request to the Speaker of the House of Commons for a recall of Parliament to discuss the situation in India.

There is at the moment no intention of recalling Parliament to consider the situation in India, learns Reuter's political correspondent.

Mr. Amery's broadcast to America early to-day followed very largely on the lines of his talks last evening in the Home and African services.

"What India is up against is nothing less than a deliberate campaign to sabotage her war effort and the war effort of all Indians, British, Americans or Chinese who are in Indian soil and with the whole-hearted support of the Government of India and of the loyal and responsible elements who form the vast majority of the people of India are to-day engaged in the present struggle for human freedom.

You need not fear that India is not fully capable of handling this trouble by herself. The campaign will fail—it must fail, if our common cause is not to suffer irretrievable damage. But the misguided action of the Congress leaders will not affect one way or the other the broad purpose alike of the British Government and of the Government of India that when victory is won, India shall without delay have the fullest opportunity to attain to complete control of her own destiny among the free nations of the British Commonwealth and of the world within a constitutional frame work of her own devising. That is our pledge to India and to the world. By that pledge we stand". —Reuter.

BE MIGHTY

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THE LOVED NAMES WILL BE CHANGED

IMMEDIATELY the Japanese took Singapore, that great city was given a Japanese name. If the Japanese should capture our towns and holy places the same will happen here. Places with deep historic and religious associations will be desecrated and given Japanese labels — by law. The Japanese are not going to respect Indian sentiments. Are we of this great land going to allow such treatment without a blow? Never! Let us resist these barbarians with our combined might.

BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

against the Japanese

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER
New York, August 10.

Previous closing	18.01
To-day's opening	17.89
Difference	—.12
To-day's closing	See Stop Press.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, August 10.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—

October (12.11/10) 17.72/69
December (18.31/30) 17.91/86
March (18.42/47) 18.07/01

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, August 10.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay August/September (£29 quoted) £29 quoted.
Linseed Calcutta August/September (£23 1/2 quoted) £23 1/2 quoted.
Linseed La Plata August/September unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal August/September closed
West Coast India shipment (£27 1/2 quoted) £27 1/2 quoted.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glosgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, August 10.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, August 10.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD
London, August 10.

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER
London, August 10.

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d.
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d.

CROSS RATES
London, August 10.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30-36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
5 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, August 10.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices : General Motors (dol 37 5/8) dol 37 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 1/2) dol 25 1/2
United States Steel Common (dol 46 7/8) unquoted.
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 109 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, August 10.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet to-day.

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, August 10.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101 1/16

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

5 per cent 1958-68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £82 11/16
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £108
2 per cent Conversion Loan £100 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan £115 9/16.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £105 13/16
3 per cent War Loan £102 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds £114 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 18-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 36-6
Electric Music Industry 17-0
Princhin Johnson 24 4 1/2
Imperial Chemical 32-9
Woolsworth Ordinary 82-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £81 3/4
Dundee 27-6
Unilever Ordinary 28-9
Ford Motors 26-10 1/2 ex div.
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £58
British American Tobacco Ordy. £3 29/32
Carreas 'A' £5 15/32
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £5 7/32
P and O Defd 27-6
Distillers 77-3
Bredfords Dyes 9-3
British Celanse 10-7 1/2
J and P Coates 36-9
Courtaulds Ordinary 36-6
Fine Cotton Spinners 11-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-7 1/2
Inter Nickels dol 38 1/4
Indian Iron 36-3

TEA SHARES

Assam 13-3
Denaro Tea 24-4 1/2
Empire of India 16-10 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore £5

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Duptch Rubber 8-3
Gula Kelampong 8-1 1/2
Rubber Plant 14-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 13-9.
Burma Corporation 3-3
Rio Tintos £8
East Rand Properties £1 9/16
Rand Mines £6 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown £8-0
Associated Portland Cement 47-6
Trinidad Leasehold 69-4 1/2
Sub-Nigel £5 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares £0 7/8
Union Corporation 130-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 35-7 1/2
Anglo-India £42-6
Burma Oil £1 5/8
Mexican Eagle 9-7 1/2
Shell Transport £2 11/32
Royal Dutch £19

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £44 1/2
London Midland Ordinary £19 3/8
London North Eastern Defd £2-0
London Southern Defd £16-0
London Transport 5 per cent £123
London Transport 'C' £45

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, August 10

LONDON :—
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 9/32 Two Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 5/16 Three Months.
Banks Buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 5/16 Four Months.
B C Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/5 1/32 D D 1/5 5/32
LONDON/NEW YORK :—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4 D D Rs 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2 D D Rs 326 1/2
LONDON/MONTREAL :
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 294 3/4
LONDON/BERNE :—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4 D D Fcs nil
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2 D D Fcs nil
LONDON/STOCKHOLM
Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128
MEXICO/LONDON :—
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27 D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04 D D Rs 62.04
LISBON/LONDON :—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 D D Esc 7.55
AUSTRALIA/LONDON :—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 36 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money :—Call and 1 to 3 months not quoting
4 to 6 months 1/4 per cent
7 to 12 months 1/2 per cent
Tone :—Very Easy.

COTTON PARITY

I. C. C. January below New York January 669 points at Exchange 331

SITUATION WORSENS IN CITY

More Rioting And Incendiarism

DADAR-MATUNGA & KALBADEVI-BHULESHWAR STORM-CENTRES

MILITARY CALLED OUT: POLICE OPEN FIRE AT SEVERAL PLACES

Violent Student Demonstations

BOMBAY, Monday.

The disorderly scenes which were started yesterday gathered momentum today and Dadar-Matunga and Kalbadevi-Bhuleshwar proved formidable danger spots. The trouble in the northern part of the city assumed very serious proportion in the evening, necessitating police firing in several places.

Tilak Bridge, Gokhale Road, the area in front of B.B. and C.I. Dadar Station, and Lady Jashedjee Road are some of the places where unruly crowds were fired upon.

The death roll for the day due to bullet wounds reached the figure of fifteen and the number of those of them who were injured by bullets and lathis, came up to 60.

By Monday evening a number of cotton and silk mills had struck work. It is learnt that 28 Cotton Mills, 7 Silk Mills and 12 small factories had to close doors as the workers downed tools.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Much damage to property was also caused. There were many cases of incendiarism. Two police chowkies, Dadar West, Dadar East were set on fire.

A Caltex petrol pump was burnt up at Gokhale Road and a Municipal lorry was still burning in the evening at Ranade Road, Dadar. One shop selling foreign liquor was broken open and looted.

One telegraph pole on Ranade Road was bent double and its top portion was lying on the other end of the road. Its wires as well as other telephone wires were cut.

The roads near Dadar Station were lit bright by bonfires, mostly of hats and ties. Sometimes as many as 2,000 hats and an equal number of ties had gone to make the conflagration. Passersby were asked to hand over their hats and necktie and those who refused had their article snatched away from them and thrown into the fire.

Gas lamps had also been destroyed and as the gas was not cut off, the gas lamps were emitting flames from their mouths a dozen inches long.

The roads were also littered with torn sign posts, a few uprooted trees, boulders, bricks and stones and a lot of rubbish.

The situation in the northern part of the city grew worse towards the afternoon. The crowds that were dispersed in Dadar area moved on towards Matunga smashing all public lamps along the main road. They then turned their attention to the railway lines and stationed themselves alongside level crossing and stoned the incoming and outgoing local trains. The Madras Express that left the Victoria Terminus in the afternoon was stoned. Several suburban trains arriving at Matunga had their glass panes shattered. A telegraph wire was reported to have been cut near Matunga level crossing. A small crowd attacked the Matunga post-office with stones. A postbox in street corner was broken open and letters were scattered on the road. A mobile police patrol dispersed crowd. Buses were found abandoned between King Circle and Dadar station, many of them being badly damaged. Police pickets have been posted at suburban railway stations on both the railways.

AT KALBADEVI

At one place alone in Kalbadevi near the Kabutar Khana the military and police had to open fire six times to quell the disturbances in that area. Twenty persons were, it is learnt, injured as a result of the firing.

The first incident occurred at 11-30 in the morning when following some acts of rowdism a military lorry which arrived on the scene opened fire under directions from an accompanying Magistrate, as a result of which two persons were injured.

The demonstrators, however, collected on the same spot again at 1-5 and once again trouble started in the locality. On this occasion also the military came on the scene and dispersed the crowd after firing was resorted to. But by 1-15 the crowd reassembled paying the least heed to the firing and this time also they were dispersed by the military. Within ten minutes the crowd was again back and driven away by means of firing.

After this there was a big lull but at 4-15 trouble broke out again and this time, too, the military came on the scene and dispersed the crowd, but at 4-30 the crowd was there again. Two police officers who arrived there succeeded in scattering the crowd after opening fire. By this time twenty persons had received bullet wounds. They were all given first aid in an emergency dispensary started by Dr. Nagindas M. Shah a medical practitioner of the locality in his own clinic. The wounded were then removed to the G. T. Hospital where they were detained for treatment.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS

Most of the colleges and schools remained closed as students refused to go in. Lathi charges were made on students in front of St. Xavier's College and near Elphinstone College, and a certain amount of excitement was caused when some policemen, it is reported, rushed in and beat students who were in the Elphinstone College premises.

Some tram wires were cut opposite the Metro Cinema and a few glass panes of the Metro were also broken.

At Marine Lines student demonstrators got into a train and pulled the chain every time the train started with the result that train traffic had stopped between Churchgate and Grant Road for some hours.

Extraordinary precautions were taken at Chaupatti to prevent any meeting of student demonstrators. A whole fleet of military lorries, a posse of armed police, and the military were ready with rifles and machine-guns. A policeman was posted at every bench on the footpath and the holiday crowd sitting on the sands was chased out. There was neither demonstration nor meeting though the military and police contingents were getting wet in the pouring rain waiting for them.

But, it was learnt, that a motor tyre of a police lorry was slashed by some mischief monger when the police were otherwise busy.

Earlier Reports

Almost all the electric Municipal lamps Fire-brigade signal posts and municipal carts were shattered and smashed to pieces near the Dadar B. B & C. I. station this morning.

No car was allowed to pass through the roads by the excited mob, who were mostly hooligans.

Bus traffic was completely at a stand-still as a result of overnight tragic incidents when 22 B.E.S.T. buses were damaged by the pelting of stones.

A municipal cart and a car was set on fire near the Dadar B. B. & C. I. Station.

Even on the main line of Lady Jamshedji Road, Cadell Road and other streets there was much damage done to the cars and almost all the Municipal electric lamps were broken.

Curfew Order Extended

The curfew order has been extended to cover a wider area, including the whole of Matunga and Dadar. It will be in force from 7-30 p.m. to 6 a.m.

STONE-THROWING AT TRAINS

Stones began actually to rain on the B. B. & C. I. suburban trains and two trains had to be stopped for a minute or two away from the Dadar station.

For an hour there was compelte cessation of Suburban train traffic both on the B. B. & C. I. and G.I.P. lines.

Two constables were caught in the midst of the raining of stones just when they were coming down B. B. & C. I. Railway bridge. When they were just at the corner of the bridge they tried to protect themselves with the aid of their caps.

The stones, however, came pouring in from the side of the Vijay Nagar building down below. Their task was difficult one.

They could neither come down the bridge nor go backward because they would have to face the onslaught from the left-wing of the bridge.

Thus they went on battling against the stone-throwing by the mob till about 12 noon when the Military came to their rescue. One of the two constables was hit on the face.

TROUBLE IN KALBADEVI

Sporadic disturbances, mostly in the Kalbadevi area, culminating in firing by police officers and military mobile patrols the setting on fire of a Government grain depot in New Hanuman Lane and the stoppage of vehicular traffic in front of J. J. Hospital caused by a demonstration of students of the Grant Medical College were among the important incidents before noon to-day.

Almost the entire student population went on strike and travelled about the streets shouting slogans.

In the Fort area which remained entirely unaffected yesterday a large number of shops, especially in Bazar Gate Street and Parsi Bazar Street remained closed.

The military are stationed in the Police Head Office and the Maharbhouri Police station.

Mobile military units accompanied by Honorary Magistrates are constantly on the move in the disturbed areas.

Armed police and constables with regulation lathis are posted at strategic centres.

A Government grain shop at Hanuman Lane was set on fire at about 10 a.m. A police officer who appeared on the scene with a posse of constables dispersed the crowd and cleared the road for traffic.

Half an hour later, the medicos of the Grant Medical College staged a huge demonstration in front of the J.J. Hospital, resulting in complete dislocation of traffic for nearly half an hour.

About this time a local train on the B.B. and C.I. route was held up at Dadar, its communication cord being pulled by some demonstrators.

At many places on the Kalbadevi Tram Lines there were several bon-fires.

Following rowdysm a military squad near Kabutarkhana opened fire upon the crowd under orders from the attendant Magistrate resulting in two persons being wounded.

At about the same hour there was some disturbance at Ramwadi and the demonstrators only dispersed after firing was resorted to by the authorities.

AT DADAR STATION

An attempt was made to set fire to the Dadar Railway station by some hooligans which was frustrated by the police opening fire. Several persons are said to have sustained injuries.

Some students of St. Xavier's College prostrated themselves on the tram lines in front of the College causing dislocation of traffic. They were bodily lifted and taken to the police station.

As a result of stone throwing and an attempt to set on fire a police chowky, the police opened fire at about 10-30 a.m. today near the Plaza Cinema at Dadar. Eleven persons were injured, one of them seriously.

Students from schools and colleges starting in batches from Matunga ripped open post-boxes and also smashed fire alarm boxes. Police made repeated attempts to disperse the huge crowd at Khodadad Circle, Dadar.

A girl student held up a police van and shouted slogans. They then made their way to the B.E.S.T. workshop and called upon the workers to come out and join them.

At noon an aeroplane, circled over, and dived for a few minutes. The attraction of the crowd was distracted by this.

At one o'clock appeals were made to the workers in Kohinoor Mills to down tools. Between Dadar and Parel the tram service was stopped. Traffic at Parel came to a complete stand still and stones were hurled at trams and buses.

A B.E.S.T. bus was set on fire. The police van came up immediately and dispersed the crowd lining up on the footpath.

A large number of people between Dadar and Parel watched this scene from the balconies. At 2 p.m. the Kohinoor Mill seemed to be working with a small complement of workers.

Twenty motor buses were lined up damaged opposite the Charni Road railway station.

SURPRISINGLY LARGE BUREAU REPORT

HEAVY SELLING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Bombay, August 10

If the final American cotton crop turns out as estimated by the Agricultural Bureau report on Saturday, one can look for ample supplies during the year to meet the present record consumption.

The Official Bureau Report states production 13,065,000 bales condition 79 per cent. Yield per acre 266.7 lbs and ginnings upto 31st July amounted 49,000 bales.

Comparative figures read as under :—

	1941-42
Condition	72.0
Yield	224.4
Production	10,817,000
Ginnings	2,000
	1940-41
Condition	72.0
Yield	222.3
Production	11,429,000
Ginnings	31,966

The reports stress favourable progress of the cotton crop almost throughout the belt except locally in the Centre. Both acreage abandonment and insect activity have been below normal.

The New York cotton market after fluctuating nervously, became active on evening up operations but broke sharply on general liquidation and stoploss selling induced by surprisingly large Bureau figures and the Crop Reporting Board's comment that weevil damage generally will be much lighter than in 1941. The market was easy at the close.

At the opening October was 8 points down but recovered five points from the opening level and was quoted 18.18 which was the highest level. Thereafter there was heavy selling and October collapsed to 17.82. The market finally closed at a net decline of 35 to 38 points. Spot cotton prices declined 38 points at 19.21c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak on increased heavy selling and closed at a loss of 37 to 38 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 36 points at 18.24c per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Cotton fluctuated irregularly with the prospects of a bumper crop and the exceedingly favourable weekly report counteracting Government's warning of potential August weevil damage. Owing to favourable growing conditions, some quarters doubt domestic consumption and exports will exceed the new crop in the current season. Arkansas reports that growers insist that at least twenty cents a pound on farm basis for Middling 15/16 is needed to enable making profit owing to higher cost of production. There are reports that the army is setting a new cotton-goods buying policy of staggering purchases on month to month basis instead of placing huge orders, indicating that the demand is fairly well satisfied at present. Market opinions are withheld pending the Bureau Report.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-7 a.m.)	18.18—03
New York October lowest (11-59 a.m.)	17.82—39

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :—

New York : Market declined on unexpectedly large Bureau report. Closed very quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, August 8.

October	17.84—37
December	18.01—38
January	18.06—37
March	18.17—38
May	18.28—38
July	18.32—38

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach July/August highest 189 1/2 lowest 178 closing 180 1/4
Indian Cotton Contract January highest 311 1/2; lowest 301 3/4 closing 303 1/4
Indian Cotton Contract March highest 301 lowest 294 closing 295 1/4

CITY MARKETS DON'T TRANSACT BUSINESS

BOMBAY, Monday.

All city markets were officially open to-day but no business was reported in Cotton, Bullion and Seeds Markets.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day for settlement purposes.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Amery Defends Arrest Of Leaders

"Swift And Firm Action Before Movement Gathered Momentum"

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Secretary of State for India Mr. Amery broadcasting on Sunday evening from London said: "You have heard to-day, that the All-India Committee for the Indian Congress committed itself to a mass struggle on the widest possible scale, against the existing Government of India unless the Government was prepared to bow to Mr. Gandhi's demand, that British rule in India should cease immediately. To understand the reason and purpose of this threat not only to the internal peace of India but to the whole Allied cause, I must ask you to go back some four months to what is usually described or misdescribed as the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' Mission.

"WARM WELCOME"

The British Government's proposals received a warm welcome, from democratic opinion all over the world and offered Indians an opportunity after the War of attaining the same independence and the same complete freedom of all outside control as is enjoyed by South Africa, New Zealand, Australia or Canada or for that matter by the United Kingdom under constitutional arrangements, freely arrived at by Indians amongst themselves.

Meanwhile Indian political leaders, were invited to come together and participate in responsible positions for the task of governing India and carrying on her war effort, but within the existing constitution. The negotiations broke down mainly owing to the intransigent all-or-nothing attitude of Congress leaders who demanded that the Government of India should be handed over to a group of Indian politicians responsible to nobody.

"NEGATION OF DEMOCRACY"

This would have been a negation of democracy and would have been acceptable to neither the 95 million Muslims of India nor to many other elements in India's national life. The rejection of the British proposal profoundly disappointed public opinion in India and has seriously shaken the credit of Congress leadership. In this situation Mr. Gandhi has determined upon a kind of open clash with the Government which is calculated to arouse mass emotion and so regain prestige for himself and his associates and focus attention upon themselves as the champions of India against British opposition. That is the sum and substance of the real meaning of this latest move."

FEAR OF ANARCHY

Congress leaders are too intelligent to imagine that the present system of Government could be brought to an end without anarchy, Mr. Amery continued. If they believed that a Constitutional Government could be created the obvious course would be to let India know in advance, to whom her fortunes would be entrusted, he said. The real concern is not the demand which cannot be taken seriously but the action which the Congress is resolved upon and for which preparation has been for some time in progress.

This includes, said Mr. Amery the fomenting of strikes in industry, commerce, administration of law courts, schools and colleges, interruption of traffic and public utilities services, cutting of telegraph and telephone wires and picketing of troops and recruiting stations. "All this has been done 'non-violently'", said Mr. Amery. "But bitter experience has shown us how easily non-violent activities of excited crowds can lead to terrorism, riots and bloodshed."

PARALYSING OF WAR EFFORTS

The success of the proposed campaign would paralyse India's entire war effort by stopping the flow of munitions, the construction of aerodromes and actually immobilizing the army. "It would mean the betrayal of China and Russia. It would mean the enslavement of India herself to the Japanese. That is what in their recklessness and irresponsible desire for party dominance Congress leaders are prepared to bring about", Mr. Amery declared. In the face of this challenge and menace the Indian Government must take swift and firm action before the campaign gathered momentum This has been done. There has been abundant ground for punitive action but the Government of India confined itself to action which is essentially preventive.

"CUTTING THE FUSE"

"What they have in fact done is to disconnect Mr. Gandhi and his confederates, cutting the fuse leading from arch-saboteurs to all the inflammable and explosive material which they hoped, to set alight all over India. By their prompt and resolute action the Government of India have saved India and the Allied cause from grave disaster.

There may yet be a certain measure of trouble, but it is too early to speak with any assurance. But I believe it will not be trouble which cannot be dealt with by the Government of India through the police and courts." Eleven of the 15 members of the Government of India are Indians. Mr. Amery said, who are supported in this issue by the vast majority of sober and responsible men and women in India.

"WHEN VICTORY COMES...."

When the world victory comes, there will an opportunity for Indian statesmanship to devise for India a "constitutional framework within which she can live in peace and unity of spirit within her own borders and take her rightful place amongst free nations of the British Commonwealth and of the world," Mr. Amery said.—Reuter.

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"WHY NOT RENOUNCE BR. RIGHT TO HOLD INDIA"

Socialist M. P.'s Poser To Churchill

LONDON, August 9.

The "Manchester Guardian" has published an important letter from Mr. W. Dobbie, M.P. (Socialist), who writes:—

"The (Congress) resolution asks Britain to renounce her power of domination over India. The Indian National Congress wants Britain to declare that we have no moral right to rule over India and exploit her politically and economically for our ends, as we have undoubtedly done in the past. Such declaration is not impossible to make even in the midst of the war, and it will go a long way to strengthen our military position."

After emphasising the fundamental anti-Fascist stand of the Congress and of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders "who opposed the Fascist aggression against China, Abyssinia and Spain, long before we realised the full force of this aggression", Mr. Dobbie declares his conviction that the Indian leaders will never submit to Japan.

"Cannot Britain and its unquestioned voice, the Prime Minister, declare to the world that India is the land of Indians and Britain has renounced her right to hold India by force and arms in accordance with the spirit of the 'Atlantic Charter'," Mr. Dobbie asks.—

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA URGES COMMUNAL UNITY

The leaders of Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind including Maulana Kifayatulla Maulana Ahmed Sayeed, Vice-President and Maulana Hifzur Rehman, General Secretary and Maulana Abdul Haleem Siddiqi, have issued joint statement to the press in the course of which they say:

"The complete independence of India is the unanimous demand of all Indians. Indians are aware of the attitude adopted by the British imperialists in this case. Even at this critical stage British Government is as adamant as they were in 1939.

"But to achieve this objective unity between all communities in the country is essential. If we present a united front our victory is assured. As far as the objective of complete independence of India is concerned all the political parties including the Congress, Muslim League, the Jamiatul Ulema and Ahrar are united. Why should they not then compose their differences? If they have any doubts and misgivings they should be removed by mutual understanding.

"Maulana Azad, the Congress President has declared that Britain should not exploit Hindu-Muslim differences for declaring India a free country. The Congress will have no objection if the Government is handed over to the Muslim League. This statement is made because of intense love of the country and liberty. The Muslim League should as well try to come to some understanding with the Congress and then fully participate in the struggle for freedom.

"We hope that the League and its President, Mr. Jinnah will fully appreciate the gravity of the present situation and will not allow this historic opportunity to be lost, and will save the Muslims from joining the other camp. We hope as well that the Congress will take a broad and statesmanlike view and remove all doubts, in the A. I. C. C. meeting.

"The object of Indian freedom is so lofty that for its sake Congress should completely satisfy the Muslim League and other minorities. It will pave the way for settlement".—Orient Press.

"BLISSFULLY IGNORANT OF MASS PSYCHOLOGY"

C. R. Appeals For Consideration Of India's Political Demand

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

Interviewed on Sir Frederick Whyte's recent statement that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar may make a further effort towards Indo-British agreement Mr. Rajagopalachariar said:—

"Sir Frederick Whyte seems to be blissfully ignorant of individual as well as mass psychology. Otherwise I cannot understand his statement as to the advantages accruing from the imprisonment of Gandhiji, Nehru and Azad. If he wants me to help he should himself examine the Congress political demand isolated from the declaration of civil disobedience, and influence the British Government similarly to examine it without distrust of prejudice."—A. P.

NEW IRAN CABINET

TEHERAN, Aug. 10.

The new Premier of Persia, Quvam Sultaneh who received 51 votes in the National Assembly voting on Saturday, to-day formally presented his new Cabinet to the Shah and to the Persian Parliament.

Four members of the new Cabinet were in the previous Government. Two more were members of the Cabinet at the time when the Persian Government signed the Treaty with the Allies.

The Principal appointments include:—

Mr. Taghizaheh (Finance); Mr. Said (Foreign Affairs); Mr. Bagher Kazemi (Interior) and Mr. Gharagozlou (Justice).

No War Minister has been appointed. Quvam Sultaneh, the new Premier, will act for Mr. Taghizadeh, who is at present acting as the Persian Minister in London until his return to Persia.

CHINESE PRESS MAKES NO COMMENT

CHUNGKING, Aug. 10.

Chinese report Mahatma Gandhi's arrest without comment, nor is any comment forthcoming in official quarters.

Monday's main news columns are devoted to reports of Allied attacks on Solomon islands and Aleutian islands.—Reuter

MADRAS, August 8.—The orders rejecting the request of the City Corporation to constitute a non-official tribunal to enquire into the shooting that occurred in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills during the disturbance in March last have been announced by the Government.—United Press.

"C. R." IS "IDEAL BRIDGE" NOW!

Sir F. Whyte Pleads For Indo-British Agreement

LONDON, August 9.

Sir Frederick Whyte, former President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, in an interview to Reuter's correspondent, suggested that Mr. Rajagopalachari was the "ideal bridge" for a further effort towards Indo-British agreement. He said: "The important thing now is whether among the Congress leaders still at liberty there are any who can take charge in such a way as to carry India over the crisis. The really important political consequences of the arrests is in whose hands does the management of the situation now lie on the Congress side. Mr. Rajagopalachari is at one and the same time an authentic national stand, a man who has shown himself, ready for some sort of a conciliation with the Muslims. In a sense he is the ideal bridge.

Now that Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Nehru and Moulana Azad are not at liberty a great deal of importance must be attached to anything Mr. Rajagopalachari does. I cannot imagine that he will just sit idly by and allow events to take their course. Maulana Azad's action is ruling out of order an amendment seeking to separate the declaration of Civil Disobedience from a political declaration in favour of freedom prevented the Congress from revealing to itself and the public the relative strength of the two parties inside its ranks. My belief is that Mr. Rajagopalachari has probably got a very big following, much bigger than appears on the surface. Now that Mr. Gandhi is out of harm's way Mr. Rajagopalachari's importance has very greatly increased."—Reuter.

JUBBULPORE, August 8.—The sweepers' strike which continued for four days, was called off to-day. Mr. Kunjilal Dubey, advocate, has been appointed arbitrator in the dispute between the municipal authorities and the strikers.—United Press.

BRITISH VICE-COUNSUL IN ISFAHAN MURDERED

TEHERAN, Aug. 9.

Mr. Harris, British Vice-Consul at Isfahan province of Persia and Dr. Griffiths, a medical officer have been murdered.

Mr. Griffith's son who was with the party is also missing.

No details of their deaths are available so far.—Reuter.

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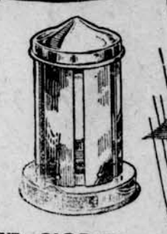
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